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BOROUGH OF MORPETH



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1944.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1944.

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To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

Mr Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for 1944, concerning the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

This report is in rather more detail than those of recent years as the ban imposed for security reasons on the publication of figures of population etc., has now been lifted. It follows the lines of previous reports and there are no exceptional circumstances or events of outstanding importance to record.

In the Borough, as in all parts of the country, the most urgent problem requiring to be tackled is the housing shortage. Plans and other preparations for the building of a substantial number of new houses are well advanced and it is hoped that it may be possible to begin construction before long.

I must express my gratitude for the consideration which has been extended to me by members of the Council and for the support and assistance I have received from the staff of the Sanitary Dept. without which the difficult task of carrying on single-handed after the death of your late M.O.H. Dr Angus might well have proved impossible.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

C.B. McGREGOR.

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1945.

A faint, sepia-toned watermark-like image of a classical building with four columns and a triangular pediment occupies the background of the page.

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# BOROUGH OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1944

Officers of the Public Health Department  
of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, } Catherine B. McGregor,  
Medical Officer Hospital } M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
for Infectious Diseases. }

Chief Sanitary Inspector F.K. Perkins,  
M.I.M. & C.E., M.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary) Inspector J.C. Tweedy,  
Meat ) M.S.I.A.

Offices of the Medical Officer 146, Station Road, Ashington.  
of Health

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Telephone Morpeth 36.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1944.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres - 2,213

Registrar General's estimate of  
Resident population mid 1944 - 9,135

Rateable value - £55,565.

Sum represented by a penny rate - £218. 15s. 2d.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944) - 2,466.

Vital Statistics.

Births:-

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate .....	162	87	75
Illegitimate .....	11	5	6

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 18.94

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate .....	3	1	2
Illegitimate .....	1	-	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 22.6

Deaths:-

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
123	56	67

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population - 13.46

Deaths from puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list):-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)births.</u>
No.29 Puerperal Sepsis .....	Nil	Nil
No.30 Other puerperal causes	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	46.24
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	43.21
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	90.91

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	2

The Registrar General supplies the following table:-

CAUSES OF DEATHS 1944.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	-	-
2. Cerebro spinal fever	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	1
4. Whooping Cough.	-	1
5. Diphtheria.	1	-
6. Tuberculosis of res: sys:	-	4
7. Other forms of tuberculosis.	-	-
8. Syphilitic diseases.	2	-
9. Influenza.	-	-
10. Measles.	-	-
11. Acute polio-myel: and polio-enceph:	-	-
12. Acute inf. enceph:	-	-
13. Cancer of buc: cav: & oesoph:(M) uterus (F)	2	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-
15. Cancer of breast.	-	3
16. Cancer of all other sites.	7	8
17. Diabetes.	-	2
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	5	10
19. Heart diseases.	22	22
20. Other dis: of circ: system.	2	4
21. Bronchitis.	5	2
22. Pneumonia	1	1
23. Other resp: dis:	-	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	1	1
26. Appendicitis.	-	-
27. Other digve. dis:	-	1
28. Nephritis.	-	2
29. Puer: and post-abort: sepsis.	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.	-	-
31. Premature birth.	2	1
32. Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	-	-
33. Suicide.	-	-
34. Road traffic acc:	-	-
35. Other violent causes.	1	-
36. All other causes.	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total causes ....	<u>56</u>	<u>67</u>

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of infants under one year.	5	2
(Legitimate .....	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
(Illegitimate .....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals .....	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1944.

Causes of death.	Total									Total under 1 yr.
	Und 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	8

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Laboratory belonging to the Northumberland County Council. The extent to which these facilities were taken advantage of by the Medical Officer of Health and the local medical practitioners is shown in the table subjoined.

Sent in by.	Specimen.	Pos.	Neg.
C.C.T.O. Medical Practitioners.	Sputa for tubercle. do.	4 3	13 33
M.O.H. Medical Practitioners.	Swabs for C.Diphtheriae. do.	2 26	25 49
Medical Practitioners.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcus.	3	14
Medical Practitioners.	Swabs for Vincents angina.	1	1
Medical Practitioners.	Faeces for organisms.	-	1
Medical Practitioners.	Blood for Widal.	-	2
Medical Practitioners.	Pleural Fluid for organisms.	1	2

## AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The ambulance is a Bedford vehicle which was purchased in June 1939, and is the property of the Corporation of Morpeth. Two Civil Defence ambulance vehicles are also used. The use of the latter type of transport is necessary on account of the continuing increase in the demand for transport; the increase in the number of calls over 1943 being 153 - equal to 29.9%.

No. of cases carried during the year ....	665
No. of miles travelled during the year ::	16143

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

District nurses - 3 (one for general nursing and two for mid-wifery cases).

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Northumberland County Council is the Welfare Authority for the Borough and sessions are held as follows:-

- Infant Welfare Centre - Town Hall, every Monday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- Antenatal Clinic - Town Hall, alternate Thursday, 10.30 a.m.
- An Orthopaedic Clinic is also held from time to time.

## HOSPITALS, Public and Voluntary.

(1) The Cottage Hospital (voluntary and E.M.S. Hospital) incorporating the Margaret and John Oliver Memorial.

Staff: 1 Matron, 1 sister, 1 staff nurse, 2 assistant nurses, 4 probationer nurses.

Accommodation for 28, includes 5 beds for non-civilian cases, disposed as follows - 1 ward for 10 males, 1 ward for 6 females, the remainder accommodated in 5 other rooms.

(2) St. George's Hospital, Morpeth.

(3) Hospital for Infectious Diseases - 14 beds - belonging to the Corporation, became leased to the South East Northumberland Joint Hospital Board on 1st October, 1941.

## SECTION C.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

#### WATER.

The Corporation possesses its own water undertaking and the supply is augmented by water purchased from the Tynemouth Corporation. The water from both sources is chlorinated, that supplied by Tynemouth Corporation being treated by the vendors before it enters the district. It is of some interest to note that the average annual rainfall in the Borough over a period of 38 years is 26.16 inches while in 1942 it was 15.22 inches, in 1943, 18.65 inches and in 1944, 23.85 inches. Thus it will be seen that during these years the rainfall has been abnormally low, but in spite of this, the water supply to the Borough has been adequate for all demands made upon it. The pressure is sufficient and the quality satisfactory.

The average daily quantity of water consumed from the Borough undertaking was approximately ...    ...    ...    ...    185,380 gallons.

The average daily quantity from the Tynemouth Corporation was approximately ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    135,893 gallons.

Total average daily consumption ..    ...    ...    321,273 gallons.

This latter quantity was sufficient.

There still remain in the Borough 74 houses which are served by standpipes or other outside taps and will require to be dealt with in the post-war period. Certain other properties served by outside taps are of the "clearance" type and will be dealt with accordingly.

Apart from these, all houses in the Borough have a water supply laid on.

A number of samples of water was taken from taps in houses in different parts of the town and from the sources of supply and sent for bacteriological examination. The reports were satisfactory.

One sample of water was sent to the Public Analysts. Their report was as follows:

Sample from tap, 36 Bridge Street. Mixture of water from Tynemouth Corporation supply, Gubeon borehole, Tranwell Borehole and surface water from Reservoirs.

<u>Chemical Results.</u>	Parts per 100,000.
Total solids dried at 180° C	28.0
Chlorine as chlorides	2.49
Free ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia	0.012
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.023
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.488
Total hardness	15.5
Permanent hardness	3.0
Temporary hardness	12.5
Lead & copper	None
Iron	None
Appearance and colour	Greenish yellow & clear
Smell & taste	Faint earthy: satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory.

#### Report.

This sample of water contains a somewhat large amount of albuminoid ammonia and the oxygen absorbed figure is also high. Such high figures, however, are characteristic of the Tynemouth Corporation supply, because it is from a peat source, and of which this water is partly composed.

The other analytical figures do not give indications of any pollution and I am of the opinion that the water is suitable, from a chemical standpoint, for a Public Supply.

A regular check up for residual chlorine was also maintained, the orthotoluidine test being the one applied.

All the water mains were flushed regularly.

The two filter beds were periodically emptied and cleaned.

The water runaways on the collecting grounds were cleaned and cleared of all obstructions.

Both engines at the Gubeon pump house were overhauled, decarbonised and repaired.

A new floating arm was supplied and fixed to the lower reservoir and a new footbridge to the valve tower was constructed.

A new 2" water main 270 yards long was laid to the market gardens at the Borehole and the cottages supplied with water.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The undermentioned alterations to and clearance of sediment in the existing drainage and sewerage systems within the Borough were carried out.

The following sewers were cleared of deposits of sand and grit and repaired:-

(1) 12" sewer, Staithes Lane, 200 yards.  
 (2) 12" sewer, Bridge Street, 400 "

The 12" and 9" syphons under the River Wansbeck near Bennett's Walk and Dogger Bank Were overhauled and cleaned periodically.

At the Sewage Works: Improvements were made to the sludge lagoons by levelling and the laying of ashes. More ground was used for downward filtration in order to relieve the percolating filters and humus tanks.

The gas engine on the North side was overhauled, repaired, and new rings provided.

The storm water beds and percolating filters were overhauled and cleaned.

The paths, steps and walls were repaired and the buildings and iron work painted.

There were periodical inspections for rat infestation and destruction was carried out where found necessary.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action, except as above indicated, was taken.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were no additional water closets added to the system during the year.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is operated by direct labour. Refuse collection is carried out daily and is deposited in an old sand pit at Shadfen, some 1½ miles out of the town proper. This tip is in the area of the Morpeth Rural District Council and is situated 200 yards from the Choppington Road and there are no buildings within 400 yards.

This tip will probably last three years.

A new refuse collection vehicle (Bantam Karrier) was purchased and put into operation.

#### SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

##### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.	Defective and insufficient ash accommodation . . .	27
2.	Defective water closets . . . . .	22
3.	New drains inspected . . . . .	11
4.	Obstructed drains . . . . .	61
5.	Disinfected rooms and houses . . . . .	24
6.	Patients removed to Hospital . . . . .	14
7.	Dangerous chimney and gables . . . . .	2

8. Animals improperly kept . . . . .	1
9. Additional water closets . . . . .	5

### CAMPING SITES.

There are no civilian camping sites within the district.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action taken under this heading.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is none within the district.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) Number of Council houses found to be infested during the year was five.

Number of private houses found to be infested during the year was Nil.

(2) The method employed for disinfecting houses is by means of Zaldecide as a spray.

(3) The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is by (2) above.

(4) Disinfestation has been carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

### RATS AND MICE INFESTATION.

Destruction of rats and mice was carried out continuously throughout the year by a council employee occupied full-time.

The whole of the sewer manholes were treated on two occasions in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Food. The river banks and refuse tips were also regularly inspected and the rats destroyed.

Residential and business premises -

Number of inspections made . . . . .	218
Number of premises baited . . . . .	218

### SCHOOLS.

There are five schools, including the New Senior School at Mitford Road for elementary school children and two schools for secondary education, all having a water supply from the Corporation mains and modern sanitary conveniences. The New Senior Schools have H. & C. water showers.

SECTION D.HOUSING

The following is a tabular statement for the year 1944.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	With State Assistance.	Unaided.	Total.
By Local Authority.	-	-	-
By other Bodies or Persons.	-	-	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... . . . . .	110
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	110
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... . . . . .	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... . . . . .	Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... . . . . .	110

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers ... . . . . .	110
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers - Nil.

SECTION E.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.MILK SUPPLY.

There are eight cowkeepers, none of whom appears on the list of licences for Tuberculin Tested or Accredited Milks issued under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 1941. There are ten milk purveyors in the Borough, including the eight above mentioned producers.

One of the purveyors supplies Tuberculin Tested (certified) milk while another producer supplies pasteurised milk.

The cow byres have been regularly visited and the dairy premises inspected.

Thirty six samples of milk were taken by your Inspector and sent to the County Laboratory for report.

For Cleanliness: On testing for *B. coli* there were eight samples which failed to pass the test. Further samples, however, taken at a later date were again submitted and proved to be satisfactory.

For Tuberculosis: Twenty samples of milk from herds, some within and some without the Borough, were submitted to the County Laboratory for the biological test for *M. tuberculosis*. All these samples were found to be free from any such contamination.

Notices for lime-washing of cow houses were sent out and these were complied with.

#### Dairies & Cowsheds.

Cowkeepers .....	8	Inspections made .....	150
Dairies and Milk		Notices served .....	36
Purveyors .....	10		

#### Meat and other Foods.

The slaughter houses situated in the Borough were still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and therein was carried out the slaughtering of cattle for the Borough of Morpeth, and the Rural District of Morpeth.

The slaughtering of the cattle was carried out by a contractor appointed by the Ministry under the supervision of a slaughter house manager, also appointed by the Ministry of Food.

The total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:-

Bovine ...	...	...	1,805
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	9,732
Pigs ...	...	...	138
Calves ...	...	...	<u>62</u>
			<u>11,737</u>

All these carcases were inspected and the following surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Bovine ...	...	...	42
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	112
Pigs ...	...	...	3
Calves ...	...	...	<u>3</u>
			<u>160</u>

In addition to the above the following were surrendered:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ox livers ... ... ... ...	16	1	16
Sheep pluck ... ... ... ...	2	-	9
Ox head and tongue ... ... ... ...	5	-	14
Ox lungs ... ... ... ...	4	1	6
Cow udder ... ... ... ...	10	-	2
Tripe and embryo ... ... ... ...	3	-	18
Beef ... ... ... ...	5	2	22
Mutton ... ... ... ...	-	-	13
Pork ... ... ... ...	-	2	5

These were handed to the Ministry of Food for appropriate disposal. The weight of these carcases was 17 tons. 19 cwt. 10 lbs.

Below is found in table form certain information relating to the Ante and Post Mortem Inspections of animals.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
NUMBER KILLED	1805	232	62	9732	138
Number inspected.	1805	232	62	9732	138
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned:-	5	6	3	112	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:-	78	34	3	17	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis:-	4.59	17.24	9.67	1.32	4.34
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>	Bovine.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.	
Whole carcase condemned:-	11	20	Nil	Nil	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:-	15	29	Nil	Nil	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	1.44	21.12	Nil	Nil	

The following preserved foods were condemned:-

147 lbs. Fish.	116 tins condensed milk
5 tins corned beef	20 tins chopped ham
55 lbs. bacon	35 tins pilchards
41 tins salmon	33 tins Irish stew
14 lbs. tea	188 lbs. prepared puddings.
62 lbs. rice	12 lbs. cooked ham
25 sts. flour	13 lbs. rolled oats
18 lbs. glucose	72 tins luncheon meat
12 tins sandwich spread	5 tins ham loaf
9 tins herrings.	4 tins beef tongue
44 tins beans	10 tins mackerel
9 tins peas	4 tins Casserole steak.

#### SECTION F.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease was provided throughout the year at the Ashington Unit of the South East Northumberland Joint Hospital Board, of which the Corporation is a constituent.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	7	1	1
Diphtheria	14	13	1
Pneumonia	9	Unknown	2
Erysipelas	5	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Cerebro spinal fever	1	1	-
Acute encephalitis	1	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Measles	116	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	1

Table Showing Analysis of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

	Und												65 & over	Total
	1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	9	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	4	4	11	6	11	63	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	116
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

No cases were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

There were 14 cases of diphtheria notified during the year and of these 11 were known to have been immunised. Thirteen cases were removed to hospital and there was one death which occurred in a non-immunised child.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Visits were paid to the schools in the Borough in the months of November and December for the purpose of carrying out inoculations.

In addition to the inoculations carried out at the schools, 22 children were treated by private practitioners under the Council's scheme.

The following table gives the immunisation state of the child population at the end of December 1944.

Under 5 years .....	62.14%
Between 5 & 15 yrs .	77.55%

Anterior and posterior Schick testing were not practised.

Measles.

During the year 116 cases of measles were notified, and of these 92 occurred in an epidemic which prevailed during the months of November and December. The cases fortunately were mainly of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Scabies Order, 1941, No 33A.

The incidence of scabies showed a marked decrease during the year. This was reflected in a corresponding decrease in the number of persons treated for scabies and other verminous conditions. There were 37 persons treated for "Scabies Only" as compared with 88 in the previous year. Those treated for "Scabies & Lice" numbered 3 as compared with 37 and those treated for "Lice Only" numbered 3 as compared with 6 in 1943.

The cleansing station at the Willows was used as and when required during most of the year, but with the reduction of the Civil Defence services and the closing of First Aid Posts in September, the Willows was taken over for storage purposes, and the premises ceased to be available for use as a cleansing station. Following this the Ashington cleansing unit remained the only one available and patients were transported there when necessary by the Civil Defence ambulance.

Clinics continued to be held at Ashington unit twice weekly and treatment was carried out daily except Sundays.

The following table shows the number of persons from Morpeth Borough who were treated according to their ages and the conditions from which they suffered.

	<u>Scabies Only.</u>		<u>Scabies &amp; Lice.</u>		<u>Lice Only.</u>		<u>Scabies not discovered.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Over 16 yrs.	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	6
5 - 16 yrs.	13	7	-	3	-	3	2	1
Under 5 yrs.	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Also appended is a table showing the total number treated from all the five districts included in the No.2 Medical Area.

	<u>Scabies Only.</u>		<u>Scabies &amp; Lice.</u>		<u>Lice Only.</u>		<u>Scabies not discovered.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Over 16 yrs.	56	124	-	29	-	10	11	52
5 - 16 yrs.	144	112	33	67	2	15	17	12
Under 5 yrs.	43	36	5	11	1	-	7	10
	<u>243</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>74</u>

## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases and Mortality During 1944.

Periods	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-	2	6	2	1	-	2	-	-
25-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	4	11	3	3	-	4	-	-

Non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis ... 1  
 Notified deaths from Tuberculosis ..... 3  
 Total deaths from Tuberculosis ..... 4

## CANCER MORTALITY

	<u>Males</u>						<u>Females</u>					
	30	40	45	55	65	Total	30	40	45	55	65	Total
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
Rectum	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	
Stomach	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Caecum	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Prostate	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Colon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Mouth	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	-	-	1	2	7	10	-	-	1	5	6	12

Birth-rates, Civilian Death -rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1944. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census.	London Adm. County
*Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	17.6 ≠	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still "	0.50 ≠	0.64	0.61	0.42
Deaths				
All Causes	11.6 ≠	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and				
Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 Year of age	46 ≠	52	44	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 Years of Age	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1
* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.				
≠ Per 1,000 related births				
≠ Rates per 1,000 Total population.				
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Whooping Cough	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90
Diphtheria	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31
Erysipelas	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98
Pneumonia	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-				
(a) Notifications:-				
Puerperal Fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia	14.14			
(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-				
No.140	No.141	No.147	Nos. 142-6	
Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	148-150 Other	
0.31	0.09	0.28	1.25	

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45

-England and Wales:-

No.140 With Sepsis

No.141 Without Sepsis

